

SECTION 1. ORRIN G. HATCH UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The United States courthouse located at 351 South West Temple in Salt Lake City, Utah, shall be known and designated as the “Orrin G. Hatch United States Courthouse”.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the United States courthouse referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the “Orrin G. Hatch United States Courthouse”.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 775—DESIGNATING SEPTEMBER 30, 2020, AS “IMPACT AID RECOGNITION DAY” TO RECOGNIZE AND CELEBRATE THE 70TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE IMPACT AID PROGRAM

Mr. CRAPO (for himself, Ms. HIRONO, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. RISCH, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. INHOFE, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. CRAMER, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. KAINE, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. REED, Mr. THUNE, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. DAINES, Mr. PETERS, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. TESTER, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. BROWN, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Ms. SMITH, and Mr. MENENDEZ) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 775

Whereas September 30, 2020, marks the 70th anniversary of the date on which President Harry S. Truman signed the Act of September 30, 1950 (commonly known as the “Impact Aid Act”) (64 Stat. 1100; chapter 1124), which established the Impact Aid program;

Whereas the community served by the Impact Aid program considers the Impact Aid program to be the “original” Federal elementary and secondary education program;

Whereas the Impact Aid program is administered by the Secretary of Education;

Whereas the Impact Aid program reimburses local educational agencies for the loss of revenue and other costs associated with the presence of tax-exempt Federal property within the boundaries of those local educational agencies;

Whereas payments under the Impact Aid program are dispersed directly to local educational agencies, which allocate those payments based on local context and needs to provide a quality education to the students served by those local educational agencies;

Whereas, in 2020, nearly 880,000 children, including children of individuals in the uniformed services (as defined in section 101 of title 37, United States Code), children residing on Indian lands, children in low-rent public housing, and children of civilians working or living on Federal land, are “federally connected children” who are served by local educational agencies that are eligible for basic support payments under the Impact Aid program;

Whereas there are 4,800,000 acres of federally owned land within the boundaries of local educational agencies for which those local educational agencies are eligible to receive Federal property payments under the Impact Aid program;

Whereas, in fiscal year 2020, \$1,486,112,000 will be provided under the Impact Aid pro-

gram to more than 1,100 local educational agencies that together enroll more than 10,000,000 students;

Whereas, in 1965, Congress passed the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6301 et seq.), which amended the Act of September 30, 1950 (commonly known as the “Impact Aid Act”) (64 Stat. 1100; chapter 1124);

Whereas, in 1994, Congress passed the Improving America’s Schools Act of 1994 (Public Law 103-382; 108 Stat. 3518), which repealed the Act of September 30, 1950 (commonly known as the “Impact Aid Act”) (64 Stat. 1100; chapter 1124), and codified the Impact Aid program in the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6301 et seq.);

Whereas Congress has continued to demonstrate support for the Impact Aid program by reauthorizing that program 16 times between 1950 and 2020;

Whereas, to formalize and energize the broad, bipartisan support for the Impact Aid program, the Senate Impact Aid Coalition was established in 1996 and the House Impact Aid Coalition was established in 1995; and

Whereas the Federal obligation on which the Impact Aid program is based is the same in September 2020 as it was when the Impact Aid program was established 70 years before, in September 1950: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates September 30, 2020, as “Impact Aid Recognition Day” to recognize the 70th anniversary of the establishment of the Impact Aid program; and

(2) recognizes the importance of—

(A) the Impact Aid program under title VII of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7701 et seq.); and

(B) the objective of that program to ensure that all children educated in federally impacted school districts receive a high-quality education and have access to the opportunities needed to reach their full potential.

SENATE RESOLUTION 776—DESIGNATING THE WEEK BEGINNING SEPTEMBER 13, 2020, AS “NATIONAL DIRECT SUPPORT PROFESSIONALS RECOGNITION WEEK”

Mr. CARDIN (for himself, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. KING, Mr. BROWN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. MENENDEZ, Ms. WARREN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. JONES, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. CASEY, Ms. BALDWIN, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. KAINE, and Ms. SMITH) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 776

Whereas direct support professionals, including direct care workers, personal assistants, personal attendants, in-home support workers, and paraprofessionals, are key to providing publicly funded, long-term support and services for millions of individuals with disabilities;

Whereas, during the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (referred to in this preamble as “COVID-19”) pandemic, many direct support professionals continue to arrive for work every day in order to ensure the health and safety of individuals with disabilities;

Whereas direct support professionals provide essential services that ensure all individuals with disabilities are—

(1) included as a valued part of the communities in which those individuals live;

(2) supported at home, at work, and in the communities of the United States; and

(3) empowered to live with the dignity that all people of the United States deserve;

Whereas, by fostering connections between individuals with disabilities and their families, friends, and communities, direct support professionals ensure that individuals with disabilities thrive, thereby avoiding more costly institutional care;

Whereas direct support professionals build close, respectful, and trusting relationships with individuals with disabilities and provide a broad range of personalized support to those individuals, including—

(1) helping individuals make person-centered choices;

(2) assisting with personal care, meal preparation, medication management, and other aspects of daily living;

(3) assisting individuals in accessing the community and securing competitive, integrated employment;

(4) providing transportation to school, work, religious, and recreational activities;

(5) helping with general daily affairs, such as assisting with financial matters, medical appointments, and personal interests;

(6) assisting individuals in the transition from isolated or congregate settings or services to living in the communities of their choice; and

(7) helping to keep individuals with disabilities safe and healthy during the COVID-19 pandemic, including by volunteering to quarantine with individuals whom they care for to reduce spread of the disease;

Whereas there is a documented critical and increasing shortage of direct support professionals throughout the United States;

Whereas the majority of direct support professionals are employed in home and community-based settings, and that trend is expected to increase over the next decade;

Whereas many direct support professionals—

(1) are the primary financial providers for their families;

(2) are hardworking, taxpaying citizens who provide a critical service in the United States; and

(3) continue to earn low wages, receive inadequate benefits, and have limited opportunities for advancement, resulting in high turnover and vacancy rates that adversely affect the quality of support, safety, and health of individuals with disabilities; and

Whereas the Supreme Court of the United States, in *Olmstead v. L.C.*, 527 U.S. 581 (1999)—

(1) recognized the importance of the deinstitutionalization of, and community-based services for, individuals with disabilities; and

(2) held that, under the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S. 12101 et seq.), a State must provide community-based services to individuals with intellectual and developmental disabilities if—

(A) the community-based services are appropriate;

(B) the affected individual does not oppose receiving the community-based services; and

(C) the community-based services can be reasonably accommodated after the community has taken into account the resources available to the State and the needs of other individuals with disabilities in the State: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates the week beginning September 13, 2020, as “National Direct Support Professionals Recognition Week”;

(2) recognizes the dedication and vital role of direct support professionals in enhancing the lives of individuals with disabilities of all ages;

(3) appreciates the contribution of direct support professionals in supporting individuals with disabilities and their families in the United States;